

CLAIMS

1. A method for inhibiting a humoral immune response to a TD antigen *in vivo* comprising administering to a subject the TD antigen with an antagonist of a molecule on a Th cell which mediates contact-dependent helper effector function.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the molecule on a Th cell which mediates contact-dependent helper effector function is gp39.
3. The method of claim 2 wherein the antagonist is an anti-gp39 antibody.
4. A method for inhibiting a humoral immune response to a TD antigen *in vivo* comprising administering to a subject the TD antigen with a gp39 antagonist.
5. The method of claim 4 wherein the humoral immune response is a primary humoral immune response.
6. The method of claim 4 wherein the humoral immune response is a secondary humoral immune response.
7. The method of claim 4 wherein the TD antigen is a protein.
8. The method of claim 4 wherein the TD antigen is an antibody.
9. The method of claim 4 wherein the TD antigen is on a cell surface.
10. The method of claim 4 wherein the gp39 antagonist is an anti-gp39 antibody.
11. The method of claim 10 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is MR1.

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12. The method of claim 10 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is a chimeric monoclonal antibody.
13. The method of claim 10 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is a humanized monoclonal antibody.
14. The method of claim 4 wherein the gp39 antagonist is a soluble form of a gp39 ligand.
15. The method of claim 14 wherein the gp39 ligand is CD40.
16. The method of claim 15 wherein CD40 is a fusion protein.
17. The method of claim 4 wherein humoral immune responses to TI-2 antigens are not inhibited.
18. A method for inhibiting an antigen specific IgE response to a TD antigen *in vivo* comprising administering to a subject exposed to the TD antigen a gp39 antagonist.
19. The method of claim 18 wherein the gp39 antagonist is an anti-gp39 antibody.
20. The method of claim 19 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is MR1.
21. The method of claim 19 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is a chimeric monoclonal antibody.
22. The method of claim 19 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is a humanized monoclonal antibody.
23. The method of claim 18 wherein the gp39 antagonist is a soluble form of a gp39 ligand.

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24. The method of claim 23 wherein the gp39 ligand is CD40.
25. The method of claim 24 wherein CD40 is a fusion protein.
26. A method for inhibiting a humoral immune response to a therapeutic agent *in vivo* comprising administering to a subject the therapeutic agent with a gp39 antagonist.
27. The method of claim 26 wherein the therapeutic agent is an antibody.
28. The method of claim 26 wherein the gp39 antagonist is an anti-gp39 antibody.
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is MR1.
30. The method of claim 28 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is a chimeric monoclonal antibody.
31. The method of claim 28 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is a humanized monoclonal antibody.
32. The method of claim 26 wherein the gp39 antagonist is a soluble form of a gp39 ligand.
33. The method of claim 32 wherein the gp39 ligand is CD40.
34. The method of claim 33 wherein CD40 is a fusion protein.
35. A method for inhibiting a humoral immune response to an allergan *in vivo* comprising administering to a subject exposed to the allergan a gp39 antagonist.
36. The method of claim 35 further comprising administering an IL-4 inhibitor to the subject.

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37. The method of claim 36 wherein the IL-4 inhibitor is an anti-IL-4 antibody.

38. A method for prolonged suppression of a humoral immune response to a TD antigen *in vivo* comprising administering to a subject the TD antigen with a gp39 antagonist.

39. A method for inhibiting a humoral immune response to a TD antigen *in vivo* while preserving humoral immune responses to TI-2 antigens comprising administering to a subject the TD antigen with a gp39 antagonist.

40. A method for immunosuppressing function of activated Th cells induced by a TD antigen *in vivo* comprising administering to a subject the TD antigen with a gp39 antagonist.

41. The method of claim 59 wherein activated Th cells are not deleted.

42. The method of claim 59 wherein activated Th cells are not anergized.

43. A method for determining whether an antigen is a TD antigen or a TI-2 antigen, comprising:

(a) administering to a subject the antigen to be tested with a gp39 antagonist;

(b) measuring humoral immune responses against the antigen;
and

(c) determining that the antigen is a TD antigen by an absence of humoral immune responses or determining that the antigen is a TI-2 antigen by a presence of humoral immune responses.

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